

Kentucky Gazette--Extra.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 21, 1814.

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FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 13th, 1814.
The Committee of Ways and Means have made a report recommending additional taxes on the following articles, viz.—On household furniture exceeding in value 300 dollars—on fine boots and shoes, nails, saddles and bridles—pleasure horses—gold watches—playing cards—beaver hats—lotteries, &c. the whole of which is calculated to raise a revenue of two hundred and a half millions. The message of the President, herewith enclosed, has met with the approbation of both parties. The opposition have pledged a cordial assistance in the prosecution of the war, and have, all at once, become extremely patriotic—I hope it may be sincere, and that we shall now be enabled to give the "Conquerors of Europe" what they have much wanted—a complete chastisement. The report of the investment of Sackett's Harbor by the enemy, is erroneous. Commodore Chauncey still blockades the British fleet and our army is at Lewistown. A national bank in all probability will be established—it has passed the committee and will shortly be reported. The conferring of marks of honor on our distinguished military chieftains, seems to be done very hard—they will however be conferred.

[Not having room in the present paper for the whole of the despatches received from our Commissioners at Ghent, we are compelled to defer until Tuesday the insertion of any but the last letter to the Secretary of State. That, however, embraces all the points which were noticed in the negotiation, and which have led our commissioners to say, there is not, at present, any hope of peace.]

Messrs. Adams, Baward, Clay, Russell & Gallatin, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, August 19, 1814.

SIR—Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British Mission, called upon us to-day, at 1 o'clock, and invited us to a conference to be held at three. This was agreed to, and the British Commissioners opened it, by saying that they had received their further instructions this morning, and had not lost a moment, in requesting a meeting for the purpose of communicating the decision of their government. It is proper to notice that Lord Castlereagh had arrived last night in this city, where, it is said, he will depart to-morrow on his way to Brussels and Vienna.

The British Commissioners stated that their government had felt some surprise, that we were not instructed respecting the Indians, as it could not have been expected that they would leave their Allies in their comparatively weak situation, exposed to our resentment. Great Britain might justly have supposed that the American government would have furnished us with instructions authorising us to agree to a positive article on the subject; but, the least she could demand was that we should sign a provisional article admitting the principle, subject to the ratification of our government; so that, if it should be ratified, the treaty should take effect; and, if not, that it should be null and void; on our assent or refusal to admit such an article would depend the continuance or suspension of the negotiation.

As we had represented that the proposition made by them on that subject, was not sufficiently explicit, their government had directed them to give us every necessary explanation, and to state distinctly the basis which must be considered as an indispensable preliminary.

It was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification, & as incident thereto, that the boundaries of their territory should be permanently established. Peace with the Indians was a subject so simple, as to require no comment. With respect to the boundaries which was to divide their territory from that of the United States, the object of the British government was, that the Indians should remain as a permanent barrier between our western settlements, and the adjacent British provinces, to prevent them from being continuous to each other: and that neither the United States, nor Great Britain, should ever hereafter have the right to purchase or acquire any part of the territory thus recognized, as belonging to the Indians. With regard to the extent of the Indian territory and the boundary line, the British government would propose the lines of the Greenville treaty, as a proper basis, subject, however, to discussions and modifications.

We stated that the Indian territory, ac-

cording to these lines, would comprehend a great number of American citizens; not less perhaps than a hundred thousand; and asked, what was the intention of the British government, respecting them, & under whose government they would fall? It was answered that those settlements would be taken into consideration, when the line became a subject of discussion; but that such of the inhabitants, as would ultimately be included within the Indian territory, must make their own arrangements and provide for themselves.

The British Commissioners have said that, considering the importance of the question we had to decide, (that of agreeing to a provisional article) their government had thought it right, that we should also be fully informed of its views, with respect to the proposed revision of the boundary line, between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States.

1st. Experience had proved that the joint possession of the Lakes, and a right common to both nations to keep up a naval force on them, necessarily produced collisions, and rendered peace insecure. As Great Britain could not be supposed to expect to make conquests in that quarter, and as that province was essentially weaker than the United States, and exposed to invasion, it was necessary, for its security, that Great Britain should require that the United States should hereafter keep no armed naval force on the Western Lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive; that they should not erect any fortified or military post or establishment on the shores of those Lakes; and that they should not maintain those which were already existing. This must, they said, be considered as a moderate demand, since Great Britain, if she had not disclaimed the intention of any increase of territory, might with propriety have asked a cession of the adjacent American shores. The commercial navigation and intercourse would be left on the same footing as heretofore. It was expressly stated, (in answer to a question we asked) that Great Britain was to retain the right of having an armed naval force on those lakes, and of holding military posts and establishments on their shores.

2d. The boundary line west of Lake Superior, and thence to the Mississippi, to be revised; and the treaty right of Great Britain to the navigation of the Mississippi, to be continued. When asked, whether they did not mean the line from the lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, the British commissioners repeated, that they meant the line from Lake Superior to that river.

3d. A direct communication from Halifax and the province of New Brunswick to Quebec, to be secured to Great Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was effected, we were told that it must be done by a cession to Great Britain of that portion of the district of Maine (in the state of Massachusetts) which intervenes between New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents that direct communication.

Reverting to the proposed provisional article, respecting the Indian pacification and boundary, the British Commissioners concluded by stating to us, that if the conferences should be suspended by our refusal to agree to such an article, without having obtained further instructions from our government, Great Britain would not consider herself bound to abide by the terms which she now offered, but would be at liberty to vary and regulate her demands according to subsequent events, and in such manner as the state of the war, at the time of renewing the negotiations, might warrant.

We asked whether the statement made respecting the proposed revision of the boundary line between the United States and the dominions of Great Britain, embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion, and what were, particularly, her views with respect to Moose Island, and such other Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, as had been in our possession in the present war, but had been lately captured? We were answered, that those islands, belonging of right to Great Britain, (as much as, one of the Commissioners said, as Northamptonshire,) they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object of discussion.

From the forcible manner in which the

demand, that the United States should keep no naval armed force on the Lakes, nor any military post on the shores, had been brought forward, we were induced to inquire whether this condition was also meant as a *sine qua non*? To this the British commissioners declined giving a positive answer. They said that they had been sufficiently explicit; that they had given us one *sine qua non*, and when we had disposed of that, it would be time enough to give us an answer as to another.

We then stated that, considering the nature and importance of the communication made this day, we wished the British commissioners to reduce their proposals to writing, before we gave them an answer; this they agreed to and promised to send us an official note without delay.

We need hardly say that the demands of Great Britain will receive from us an unanimous and decided negative. We do not deem it necessary to detain the John Adams for the purpose of transmitting to you the official notes which may pass on the subject, and close the negotiation. And we have felt it our duty immediately to apprise you, by this hasty, but correct sketch of our last conference, that there is not, at present, any hope of peace.

We have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servants,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Extract of a letter from the Minister of the U. States at Paris, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Aug. 17, 1814.

"I have the pleasure to enclose you Capt. Blakeley's despatches giving the result of his cruise and especially of the capture of the Reindeer. This is another proud trophy which will swell the glorious annals of our little navy. I believe the Peacock has sunk the British sloop of war PELICAN. It appears to be certain that she has had an action in the Irish channel and sunk a sloop of his majesty's."

* Many circumstances concur in favor of its being the Pelican; she is known to have sailed in quest of the Peacock. (Every reader will recollect that it was the Pelican that sunk our sloop of war Argus, and that she was one of the best sloops of war in the British Navy.)

ALBANY, Oct. 6.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman to the editor, dated Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 1.

"We have no important news for you at this place. Our fleet were seen off the lakes last evening. The enemy's fleet will be out in a few days, when you may expect to hear of an engagement, as it is generally believed our commodore will give them a chance of trying their luck on this lake. I annex you an exact statement of the force of the two fleets; by this you will perceive that we are considerably behind the enemy in guns, but our officers and men are undoubtedly superior to the enemy's."

Americans.	British.
Superior, 58	St. Lawrence, 102
Mohawk, 45	Prince Regent, 53
Pike, 26	Charlotte, 46
Madison, 24	Montreal, 22
Jefferson, 13	Niagara, 22
Jones, 13	
Sylph, 13	
203	Brigs now at Niagara, 32
	282
	208

Number of guns in favor of the British, 74

New-York, October 9.

By the arrival of the steam-boat Car of Neptune, at an early hour from Albany, this morning, the aspect of our affairs on Lake Ontario is entirely changed from the last reports—Verbal accounts say, that the large British ship could not get over the bar of Kingston harbor, and that Chauncey, therefore, still continued its blockade; and that the calling out of the militia to repair to Sackett's Harbor, was a preparatory or precautionary measure. The general import of the news otherwise is also favorable.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,

ALBANY Argus Office,

Saturday Morning, Oct. 8.

The western mails bring letters from Buffalo and the Harbor.

Gen. Izard was at Lewistown with his army. Chauncey was blockading the enemy in Kingston. Lieut. Dickerson, with a detachment, had captured five boats of the enemy's loaded with goods, of the North Western Company, valued at 12,000 dollars.

350 seamen have gone from Lake Champlain to join Chauncey. 320 British prisoners are 7 miles from this, coming down from Erie.

LONDON, July 20.

The following is an extract of a letter from Basle, dated July 2:

"Some days ago the officers of the garrison of Huningen had an entertainment, about the close of which, when the wine had mounted their heads, they placed a bust of Bonaparte on the table, drank to the Tyrant, and poured out a thousand threats against the Bourbons. It cannot be dissembled that the most frightful spirit reigns among the troops and the inhabitants of many of the provinces of France and in our vicinity. At Mulhausen and at Colmar shouts of *Vive Napoleon! vive aux Bourbons!* were openly heard. In short, a great part of the nation are so depraved, that a number of persons who come from France express their suspicions that there will soon be bloody scenes."

Sales at Auction.

SLAVES, LAND, AND STOCK
AT AUCTION.
TO MORROW.

Will be sold at auction, about

75 Acres of Prime Land.

Including the celebrated Union Spring, lying about three miles N. E. from Lexington—about two-thirds of which is heavily timbered. The above land lies elegantly, and will be sold altogether, or divided in lots of from five to ten acres each as may best suit purchasers. It will be sold on a credit of six, twelve & eighteen months. For the first payment, negotiable paper satisfactorily endorsed, will be required—for the two last payments, negotiable paper without endorsers, but the title will be withheld until the whole is paid.

ALSO ON A CREDIT OF SIXTY DAYS.

A NEGRO MAN AND HIS WIFE.
Aged about 45 years, under the best character. The man is a good shoemaker and farmer. A number of stall fed Beeves and Mules.

Cows, 60 Sheep and 25 Hogs.

AND AT SIX MONTHS,
FIFTEEN HEAD OF HORSES—among them some very valuable Colts & Work-horses.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock at the Union Spring, near the dwelling house of Mann Satterwhite, where refreshments will be amply provided to prevent those who may be disposed to purchase, from remaining at home for dinner.
D. BRADFORD, Auctioneer.
October 19.

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the fall season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail, among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,
Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Silks for Bonnets, Boots and shoes of every kind,
Mantuas, Levants and Virginia Silks,
Fancy Muslins elegant
Cambric Muslins,
Linen Cambric,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Do. Ribbands,
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings, Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Sets,
Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Segars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,
Cutting Knives,
Curriers' Fleshers,
Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,
And a great variety of fall fancy Goods.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for delivery.

WANTED,

A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which the highest price will be given in money 12

State of Kentucky.

MECKEN COUNTY, set.—September Term, 1814

Abraham Bowman, compt }
against the Heirs of John }
Thomas, decd. &c. &c. deft. }

On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the order for the reviving of this suit against the heirs of John Thomas, dec. made at the last term of this court, be amended by inserting the name of Jefferson Thomas instead of Jesse Thomas, one of the children of John Thomas, dec. and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do appear here on the first day of the next March Term of this Court, and shew cause if any they have, why the interlocutory decree, formerly pronounced herein against their dec'd. ancestor, should not be carried into effect: by a final decree to be pronounced thereon—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some public newspaper in the commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

A copy. Attest,

THO. ALLEN, Clk.

RETROSPECT.

It is after men have seen the effects of their own follies, and their passions have had time to cool, that they commonly return to the regions of reason and of common sense. Never were these truths more practically exemplified than since the downfall of Bonaparte and the sack of Washington and Alexandria. Most of the self-styled 'better sort' of these towns, were conspicuous at the revels which were held in them, to celebrate Cossack and British victories in Europe. Nor did the other "vulgar great" of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, fail to improve on this noble example. The priest, the orator, and the Bacchanalian—the pulpit, the rostrum, and the tavern—united for once, to express the general joy. The clergyman, with uplifted hands, and eyes directed to heaven, expressed his gratitude to the Almighty for this dispensation of his providence—the orator thundered forth praises of British piety and magnanimity, and of Cossack civilization and valor—and cheek by jowl, toasted them with the jolly votaries of Bacchus. Glorious scenes, wherein Bacchanalian orgies, rose to a level with the dignity of the rostrum, and the piety, solemnity and austerity of the pulpit! Well might the celebrated wine-bibber of New-York exclaim, "the long agony is over!" He could not despair of Heaven, when those who held its keys were on his own level.

Such, literally speaking, and without coloring, were the frantic excesses of the leaders of federalism in the eastern and middle states. Of the clergy, the most distinguished were Parish and Mason—of the politicians, King, Pickering, Otis, Harper and Hanson.

In vain were their misguided and deluded followers told, that the downfall of Bonaparte would precipitate the soldiers and mercenaries of Britain on our shores—the prophets were not believed—their leaders had so tied them to death and destruction, so leagued them with the fortunes of the "Bulwark," and so filled their heads with notions of her piety, her generosity, and her magnanimity.

But the days of joy have passed by. The capitol has been burnt and Alexandria has been sacked, and the miserable inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are trembling for what they consider a worse evil than their country's dishonor—for the possible loss of the seat of the national government!

The fleets of Britain are hovering over the Atlantic coasts—filled with those very soldiers which Bonaparte had before kept employed in Europe, threatening to sack, burn and destroy every town and city which they can capture—and the high minded chivalrous admirers of Cossack and British valor and generosity, are in hourly dread lest their paths will be lighted by the conflagration of their own dwellings.

When some of the high priests of federalism first heard of the infamous massacre of Raisin, they could not contain their joy, and in the fulness of their hearts exclaimed, "God is just," and their deluded followers shouted—"Amen." The people of Kentucky reverence the mild doctrines of Christianity more than their eastern brethren, though they care less about them—and with whatever justice they might retaliate, and say, the Atlantic people are now visited for their political sins—yet they will be silent—and rather indulge a hope that by a timely reformation and discovery of their errors, they may escape the evils into which folly and madness was about to precipitate them.

To the People of Kentucky.
FELLOW CITIZENS,

Our present war with Great Britain appears to have put on an alarming aspect. Heretofore it has been principally confined to the borders of Canada, and a few Indian nations; and although just in its nature, on the principles of retaliation, it had rather the appearance of an offensive war on our part; but now the scene is changed—our country is actually invaded, and destruction threatened in almost every direction. Our capitol is already destroyed, our towns burnt, our citizens robbed of their private property, our southern, western and northern frontiers harassed by the savages at the instigation of the British government, and a great many of our best citizens have lost their lives; and shall we yet remain in a state of insensibility, blinded by the hope of peace, or what is still worse, suffer ourselves to be thrown into a state of torpor, produced by the epithets, federalist and democrat, or republican, when in reality the object of both parties are the same? Can it be possible, that causes like these, or any other cause, (save that of the interposition of divine Providence) should blind and bewilder eight millions of souls, out of whom one million of fighting men might be raised, in an immense wealthy and fertile country, where all the means and materials can be had in abundance, both for the promotion of happiness in domestic life, and the security of our independence in a state of warfare?—and shall we, I say, suffer ourselves as a nation, to be severed and divided, over-run and plundered, and finally subjugated, and reduced to a state of slavery, by a few rude Europeans? God forbid. Let us then, fellow-citizens, arise from our lethargetic state. Let us implore the God of Heaven and of armies to help us. And let us, as the heart of one man, unite to repel and drive from our borders our common foe. And you my fellow-citizens, who I like myself, have been blest with your liberties and independence at the expense of the lives and treasure of many of our predecessors, until we have exceeded the age of forty-five years, shall we now submit to the tyranny of kings, the bane of happiness, and the curse of the world? Shall we, I repeat, because we, by the mildest of laws, are exonerated from militia duty, consider ourselves entirely exempt from the burthen of the war? Can it be just, that vast numbers of our fellow-citizens under that age, who are in low and indigent circumstances, having large

families to support, without any assistance, but their own, should be forced away from their families into the field, or give perhaps their whole living for a substitute to serve in their room, when we are secure at home, living in ease and splendor, possessing at least, (according to the best calculations) two thirds of the wealth of the United States, and blessed, many of us, with families, whose happiness is ours, and whose independence depends much upon our exertions—shall we, I say, withhold our aid, and risk our independence and our property too, rather than spend a few of our dollars to support and maintain so just a war? No my fellow-citizens, I am persuaded better things of you; nay, many of you have already declared your willingness to give your aid, and have manifested that nothing is wanting but an act of Congress to make some rule of uniformity and equality. You are already convinced, fellow-citizens, and it is obvious to every discerning eye, that our military establishments are not sufficient to raise men in a short time, sufficient to fight our battles and guard our extensive frontier. The independence and wealth of the Americans, is such, that a sufficiency of good men cannot be had upon the present plan of enlistment, (at almost any price) and it is also evident, from experience, that notwithstanding our militia may be as brave as so many Caesars, the present plan of calling them out for only six months, is not sufficient, to maintain our independence, against a formidable foe. They are taken a long distance from home, many of them leaving helpless families behind, unacquainted with discipline, badly armed and equipped, and often badly clothed—and by the time they arrive to the place of action, their times are half expired; they now begin to look towards home, anxious for the time to come, when they can return to their respective families and friends. Under this description of circumstances, which is indeed but a small enumeration of the difficulties that attend the militia service, how can we expect to maintain our independence under the present regulations? And suppose congress should undertake to make laws, compelling the militia to continue in service two, or even one year, would it not ruin a number of pious and honest families, and would it not embitter the minds of many of our citizens against our government, and even make them careless about its prosperity, and perhaps produce in many, a wish to change it for almost any other? I am persuaded it would, or at least endanger our happy independence. What then shall we do? Shall we tamely submit to our relentless enemy, who in almost every act of her proceedings towards us since the revolutionary war, has evinced to us that her happiness would be our eternal overthrow as an independent nation? Nay, my fellow-citizens, it is not only the interest of Great Britain to destroy our independence, but the interest and no doubt the wish of all kingly governments, as then the only standing monument of civil and religious liberty and independence, would be destroyed. In order therefore, fellow-citizens, to counteract the base designs of our enemies, let us, without delay, call town, country and neighborhood meetings, for the purpose of petitioning congress to immediately pass a law in substance as follows: Let every man in the United States from the age of eighteen and upwards, be classed in numbers of ten to each class—let each of these classes, employ a man to serve during the war—let these classes be composed of the rich and poor together, the better to establish equality in the payment; and let each man pay in proportion to what he is worth, according to the return of the commissioners in each county, in the assessment of property; let the men thus enlisted or employed, be entitled to no other bounty from the United States, than the land, as heretofore given, and receive their monthly wages and rations as other soldiers.

This mode of raising men will be consistent with our national constitution, and will procure upwards of two hundred thousand men, not mere hirelings, but men of principle and independence, selected from every quarter of the union, and whose interest is one with ours. Such men as these, well disciplined and equipped, raised upon this plan, will strike a damp upon our enemies; will shew to them and the world, that notwithstanding their high hopes and great exertions to divide us as a people, that we are not yet tired of living under the best government known in the universe—that we are all interested in one common cause, and that we are determined to support our independence at the risk of our property, our lives, and all that is dear to us. This mode of raising men will also be an immense saving to our public funds—will enable our government to procure ample supplies for the clothing, equipping, and every thing else necessary, for the comfort and support of our armies; will guarantee the safety of all our frontiers, and prevent invasion and insurrection: will put a stop to all the bustle, distress and trouble produced by calling out the militia; and thereby promote agriculture, manufacturing, and every important business of life; and finally, maintain and support our happy independence, and bring about a speedy and honorable peace with all nations.

A CITIZEN OVER FORTY-FIVE.
Sept. 30, 1814.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

By the Honorable William Henry Percy, Capt. of His Majesty's Ship *Hermes*, & senior officer in the Gulf of Mexico.

You are hereby requested and directed, after having received on board an officer belonging to the first battalion of Royal Colonial Marines, to proceed in His Majesty's sloop under your command, without engagements less of time for *Barataria*.

On your arrival at that place, you will communicate with the chief persons there; you will urge them to throw themselves under the protection of Great Britain; & should you find them inclined to pursue such a step, you will hold out to them, that their property shall be secured to them, that they shall be considered British subjects, and at the conclusion of the war, lands in His Majesty's colonies in America, will be allotted to them. In return for these concessions, you will insist on an immediate cessation of hostilities against Spain; and in case they should have any Spanish property not disposed of, that it be restored, and that they put their naval force into the hands of the Senior officer here until the commander in chief's pleasure is known. In the event of their not being inclined to act offensively against the United States, you will do all in your power to persuade them to a strict neutrality, and still endeavour to put a stop to their hostilities against Spain: should you succeed completely in the object for which you are sent, you will concert such measures for the annoyance of the enemy as you judge best from circumstances, having an eye to the junction of their small armed vessels with me, for the capture of *Mobile &c*. You will at all events yourself, join me with the utmost despatch, at this post, with the account of your success.

Given under my hand, and on board his Majesty's ship *Hermes*, at Pensacola, this 30th day of August, 1814.

(Signed) W. H. PERCY, Capt. NICHOLAS LOCKYER Esq. Commander of his Majesty's ship *Sophia*.

By the Honorable William Henry Percy, Captain of his Majesty's Ship *Hermes*, and Senior officer of the Gulf of Mexico.

Having understood that some British Merchants have been detained, taken into, and sold by the inhabitants of *Barataria*, I have directed Capt. Lockyer of His Majesty's sloop *Sophia*, to proceed to that place and to enquire into the circumstances, with positive orders to demand instant restitution, and in case of refusal to destroy, to his utmost, every vessel there, as well as to carry destruction over the whole place, and at the same time to secure him of the co-operation of all His Majesty's naval force on this station. I trust at the same time, that the inhabitants of *Barataria*, consulting their own interest, will not make it necessary to proceed to such extremities. I hold out at the same time, to them, a war instantly destructive to them, and, on the other hand, should they be inclined to assist Great Britain, in her just and unprovoked war against the United States, the security of their property, the blessings of the British constitution, and should they be inclined to settle on the continent, lands will at the conclusion of the war, be allotted to them, in his Majesty's colonies in America. In return for all these concessions, on the part of Great Britain, I expect that the direction of the armed vessels, will be put into my hands (for which they will be remunerated) the instant cessation of hostilities against the Spanish government, and the restitution of any undisposed of property of that nation, should any inhabitants be inclined to volunteer their service into his Majesty's forces, either naval or military, for limited service, they will be received, and if any British subjects, being at *Barataria*, wishes to return to his native country, he will on joining his Majesty's service, receive a free pardon.

Given under my hand on board H. M. ship *Hermes*, Pensacola, this first day of September, 1814.

(Signed) W. H. PERCY, Capt. and Senior Officer.

MONSIEUR LAFITTE.
HEAD-QUARTERS, PENSACOLA, August the 31st, 1814.

SIR—I have arrived in the Floridas for the purpose of annoying the only enemy Great Britain has in the world. As France and England are now friends, I call on you and your brave followers to enter into the service of Great Britain, in which you shall have the rank of captain—Lands will be given to you all, in proportion to your respective ranks, on a peace taking place, and I invite you on the following terms:—Your property shall be guaranteed to you, and your person protected. In return for which, I ask you to cease all hostilities against Spain or the allies of Great Britain—Your ships and vessels to be placed under the orders of the commanding officer on this station, until the commander in chief's pleasure is known; but I guarantee their fair value to you at all events.

I herewith enclose you a copy of my proclamation to the inhabitants of Louisiana, which will, I trust, point out to you the honorable intentions of my government; you may be a useful assistant to me in forwarding them, therefore if you determine, lose no time; the bearer of this, Captain M^r Williams, will satisfy you on any other points you may be anxious to learn, as will Capt. Lockyer of the *Sophia*, who carries him to you. We have a powerful reinforcement on its way here, and I hope to cut out some other work for the Americans, than oppressing the inhabitants of Louisiana. Be expeditious in your resolves, and rely on the veracity of

Your very humble servant,
Signed, EDWARD NICOLLS, Lt. Colonel commanding his Majesty's forces in the Floridas.

To Monsieur Lafitte or the Commandant of *Barataria*.

NOTICE.

The Kentucky Baptist Missionary Society will meet at Clear creek meeting house, Woodford county, on Saturday, the 9th of this month, when the Rev. J. Vardeman will open the meeting by preaching a sermon on the subject of Missions. All friends to religion, and the propagation of the gospel, are invited to attend. 43-2 October 17.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington. The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follow:

- LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's wall. The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.
- No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above, lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.
- No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.
- No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109½ feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.
- No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.
- No. 6—is a lot lying near the late residence of John R. Shaw, dec'd. & was the property of Mrs. Natty Boniware, running back from Main street and 139½ feet back. On this lot is a *Hewed Log Dwelling House*.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street. BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT. October 17. 43

NOTICE.

The partnership of Kriel and McQuillen is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all those indebted to said partnership, are requested to make payment to Thomas McQuillen, who is authorised to receive the same; likewise all those having any demands against said firm, are requested to bring them forward for settlement. THOMAS McQUILLEN, FRANCIS KRIEL. Oct. 20. 43-3

NEW GOODS.

DAVID TODD has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, corner of Main street, and Cheapside.

AN ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, QUEENS, CHINA, & GLASS WARES.

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash. 42 Lexington, Oct. 17.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Was stolen out of my stable on Monday night, the 10th inst. a DARK BAY HORSE, 5 years old last spring, upwards of 16 hands high, lofty and elegant, particularly well fore-handled, no brand, his natural marks are a small star in his forehead, right hind foot white almost to the pastern joint, and perhaps a little white on one of his fore feet, also some white on the top of his head, occasioned by the bridle, and two small rubbed places on his right side, occasioned by the traces, and having been broke to the gears early and kept at it, is not very easy to saddle or mount, or remarkably good to ride, but when in gear shews lofty and elegant, and very tractable, and when spoke to by the name of Buck, if in lead or otherwise, is very bidable—I refused forty pounds in cash a few days before taken, by a gentleman from Staunton, Virginia. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to me, and the thief to justice—or Twenty Dollars for the delivery of the horse to me, two miles N. E. of Winchester, Ky. MATTHEW ANDERSON. October 14, 1814. 43-2

TAKEN up by Joseph Patterson, living in Fayette county, near Bethel meeting-house, one Black Horse, about 14 hands one inch high, 7 years old last spring, the left hind foot white, some white spots on his back—appraised to \$30. JAS. WOOD, j. p. f. c. August 23, 1814. 43-wp

Fayette county, to wit: This day taken up as a stray by Thomas Barnes, living in said county, near the mouth of Jack's creek, a BAY HORSE COLT, supposed two years old past, about thirteen hands high, a long main and tail, a trotter, no brand to be discovered—appraised to ten dollars.—Done before me, this 4th of August, 1814. 43-3 ROBERT FRIER, j. p.

OFFICERS' BLANKS, For Sale at this Office.